

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

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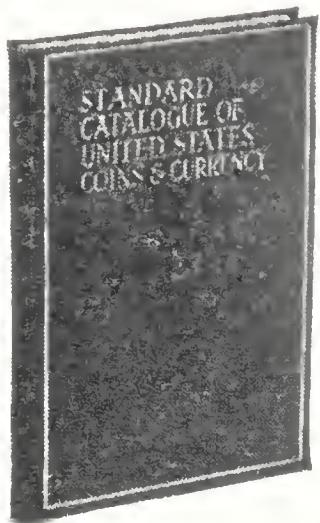


New Token Coinage of Peru

SEE PAGE III

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UNITED STATES
COINS AND CURRENCY



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STUART MOSHER, Associate Editor

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Vol. 3, No. 6

New York, September, 1936

Whole No. 30

Many Additions and Changes in the New Issue of the Standard Catalogue

THE 1937 edition of the Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Currency is now in press. Edited under the direction of Wayte Raymond, with F. C. C. Boyd, J. G. Macallister and Leonard Kusterer as associate editors, the new edition is a veritable encyclopedia of United States coins. Never before has so much authenticated information on the subject been offered in one volume. Collectors will welcome the new additions and careful revisions that have been made. One important addition is a reprint from the pamphlet "Domestic Coin Manufactured by the Mints of the United States," such pages as contain all the coinage reports since 1793.

When the first Standard Catalogue was published in 1935, considerable criticism was made about the prices quoted. Collectors and dealers thought the prices were subject to considerable discounts. A brief study of current prices will convince the collector that the publisher was, if anything, conservative in the prices quoted. Because of the new collectors in the field and the general stimulus given to collecting during the last few years it has been necessary to make many changes in the prices in the 1937 Standard Catalogue. The last year or two has made a great

change in the values of United States gold coins and this portion of the book has been subject to a very careful revision. The gold dollars and the three dollar gold pieces are quoted in three conditions for the first time. The prices on small cents from the first issue to date have also been changed. By comparison this is the most popular series among American collectors and in consequence rapidly advancing in price. The United States silver coins are under an entirely new arrangement. The various mints are separated and a great many price changes have been made, especially in the mint-marked issues.

All commemorative coins that have been issued to date of going to press have been illustrated and prices revised to date. As this series is subject to constant change in price and as new issues are frequent, the Scott Stamp & Coin Company will send to each buyer of the Standard Catalogue, a supplementary price list which will be issued periodically throughout the year.

The early mint issues of 1792 are now included for the first type.

Particular attention has been given to the section on paper money. The prices on Continental notes have been revised. The list of fractional currency has been

entirely revised and specialized to the degree appreciated by most collectors. The list of Southern States notes has been considerably increased and revised as to prices. The United States note section has been entirely omitted as it is not possible to do the series justice in the space permitted. Later, this series will be published in a separate pamphlet. A specialized list giving all the varieties of one and two dollars notes has been incorporated in the catalogue, and such notes that are usually in stock are priced.

It is not possible in this space to describe all of the additions and changes in the new Standard Catalogue, which as usual is being published by Wayte Raymond, Inc., and distributed by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company. It is profusely illustrated with over 800 beautiful half-tones. Printed on the finest quality paper and handsomely bound in cloth. Size six by nine inches, 208 pages.

List of Coins For Sale Now Resumed

The omission of the List of Coins For Sale has resulted in numerous enquiries. These lists are resumed in this issue, having been omitted only for the summer months, when most collectors are inactive.

Scrap Metal Dealer Buys \$2,000 Silver Bell

Boston, June 2nd, 1936.—In 1865 a city north of Boston in Massachusetts, desiring a pure silver bell for the steeple of the town hall collected 2,000 silver dollars from public spirited citizens for the purpose. The silver dollars were cast

into a large bell and has done service until recently when it was placed on the scrap market. It was bought by the Roxbury Iron & Metal Company of Boston, who, it is understood, have sold it, not for re-melting as was expected, but for continued use as a bell in a church steeple.

—From the American Metal Market, June 2nd, 1936.

The above item was submitted by Wm. C. L. Hofmann of New Haven, Conn., who states that such practices may account for the scarcity of certain dates.

Latin May Be Dropped From Coins of Great Britain

(From the Edmonton Journal)

According to information from London the authorities are sounding out possible public reaction to the elimination of Latin from English coins. Off-hand one would say no one would miss the Latin, either in Britain or in the Dominions beyond the seas.

Canadian coins are Latin, too, those carrying the late King George's profile bearing the inscription: "Georgius V. Dei Gra, Rex Et Ind. Imp." Probably very few Canadians ever notice the words and, if they do, it is doubtful if one in a hundred knows what they mean. Not that Canadians mind these hieroglyphs; they simply don't worry about them. They're all Greek to those who handle the silver, nickel or copper.

As we live in a country which has decided to use English and French on its official paper money, no doubt the two languages will appear on the new coins, also. And surely two will be enough. Between the two they ought to be able to say anything that a "dead" language can.

As Latin is likely to disappear from the new British coinage, judging by published comment, it probably will not be used on new Canadian coins either. And if it isn't no one will miss it.

New Issues of Coins

Described by
HOWLAND WOOD

New Copper for Albania

ALBANIA has recently issued two new copper pieces, probably clarifying a certain amount of confusion that must have arisen among their own people.

The two previous copper pieces bore as a denomination 5 QINDAR LEKU and 10 QIND(AR) LEKU or 5 and 10 Qindar of a Lek, which was a nickel issue of which they had pieces of the denominations of 1, 1/2 and 1/2 Lek. The two fractional pieces equalled 50 and 25 Qindars. The previous 5 Qindar bore a lion's head and the 10 an eagle's



head. Both of the new pieces show the Albanian double headed eagle on one side and on the reverse the values 1 QINDAR.AR and 2 QINDAR.AR. over an oak or laurel spray. The unit of their currency is a gold franc or Franca Ari or roughly five to a dollar. The Lek was a fifth of a Franc. The new pieces are the same size as the old and are the subdivisions of the Franc rather than the Lek. We may later hear of new denominations on some of the nickel coins such as 5 and 10 Qindars and possibly the abandonment of the Lek which would be 20 Qindars.

Peruvian Token Coinage

Peru has now fallen in line with several of the European nations in issuing a token coinage. The coinage is of



aluminum bronze or some similar alloy. The obverse shows the Peruvian arms within a wreath and the reverse is confined wholly to inscriptions. Around, in outer circle, is the Spanish for the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, 1935, and within circle the Spanish for Pay the Bearer 1/2 gold sol.

This is without doubt a government issue but being a token coinage is brought out under the name of the Central Reserve Bank in the same manner as the French token coinage for 1/2, 1 and 2 Francs of the issue beginning in 1920 which came out under the camouflage of the French Chamber of Commerce.

New Mexican Nickel Coins



During May of 1936 the Mexican Mint has turned out 5 and 10 centavos of a nickel alloy carrying a new design. These are superseding silver 10 and copper 5 centavo pieces.

The obverse shows the Mexican eagle devouring a snake while standing to left on a rock on which a nopal or cactus is growing. Below oak and laurel branches. Above ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS. The eagle facing left, known as the "crooked neck" eagle, was the first type, used on the republican

coinage following the fall of Iturbide or Augustin in 1823 but was changed in the following year by the facing eagle which has been used almost continuously up to the present day. The two exceptions were on the gold 20 pesos of 1917 and the commemorative 2 peso piece of 1921.

The reverse shows as a border the outer part of the famous Aztec calendar stone in Mexico City. In center 1936/M/10/centavos.

Random Notes from U. S. Mint Reports

By FRANKLIN PERRY

DURING the year of 1881 the mints struck more gold than at any prior time during their history, nearly ninety-seven million dollars' worth. This was chiefly in five and ten dollar pieces. Nearly twenty-eight million silver dollars were made, but only a few thousand halves, quarters and dimes.

For the year 1882 34 gold proof sets were struck and over 1,100 silver proof sets. The Director of the Mint stated that most of the minor silver struck, both in proof and for circulation, during the first half of the year, was for collectors. In 1883 36 gold proof sets were made, 1,048 silver sets and 4,946 minor proof sets were manufactured. It is interesting to peruse the figures which show the small number of collectors sufficiently interested in gold to have their coins in proof condition. Also it shows there were many more than a thousand collectors interested in our silver coins, especially at a time when there was not the incentive of souvenir half-dollars to egg them on.

These figures could not represent all of the collectors as by no means all of

those collecting would take the trouble to get their coins in proof condition. We now come to nearly 5,000 minor proof sets. Nearly all of them must have gone into collections in this country and again there must have been as many, if not more, getting their coins out of circulation. Dealers were few and none of them could have known but a fraction of these collectors. There were hardly more than two or three coin magazines published at that time and but few coin organizations, chiefly local, in existence. The American Numismatic Association was not founded until eight years later and in 1893 had only about 160 members and the American Numismatic Society had only 178 members.

A numismatic directory published in that year lists less than 900 collectors in the United States and Canada. R. W. Mercer's Directory for 1884 lists less than 800.

It is interesting to note that the Mint has within the past few months revived the striking of proof sets, discontinued in 1915, and has already sold about 2,300 sets.

Recent Issues of United States Commemorative Half Dollars

A SIDE from the various commemorative half dollars that are herein illustrated and described the next issue of the COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL will supply its readers with information regarding the following coins that have been authorized but as yet are not ready for distribution.

Albany, New York.

Elgin, Illinois.

New Rochelle, New York.

Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Columbia, South Carolina.

Landing of Swedes in Delaware.



The York County Tercentenary Commemorative Half Dollar

By WALTER P. NICHOLS

(Special to the Coin Collector's Journal)

The York County Commemorative Half Dollar is in every way a State of Maine product, designed by a Maine man, the obverse and reverse emblematical of York County and distributed by citizens of the State of Maine.

The obverse shows Brown's Garrison, one of the first stockades in existence, situated on the Saco river in Saco, Maine, and was located on the site of the present York National Bank building. In a book published by Mr. Frank C. Deering, President of the York National Bank, in 1931, on the anniversary of one hundred years of that bank, entitled "The Proprietors of Saco," Mr. Deering uses an old wood cut of this garrison, from which was taken the design.

The reverse is the seal of York County, which is on file in the State

Library at Augusta, and which adorns the high leather backed chair of the presiding justice of the Superior Court at Alfred, Maine. The seal is a red cross in a white shield and in the upper left corner is the pine tree, emblematical of Maine, the pine tree state. Over the shield was the date 1636, but as we used this date opposite the 1936, this is eliminated on the coin.

Around the edge is written, "York County, The First County in Maine." At that early date, the thought of adding "Maine" after York County was overlooked, and not essential, as this was the only York County in existence. Today there are other York Counties, but, Maine's York County, will always be the first.

The artist was Walter H. Rich, of Portland, Maine and Falmouth Foreside. Mr. Rich is nationally known for his remarkable drawings of wild life, which show the greatest of detail and exactness of color.

The models were made by G. S. Pacetti Company of Boston, Mass. These were carved in solid brass and were a masterpiece. It was the first time such

models had been submitted to the Treasury Department and to the United States Mint for a commemorative half dollar and caused many most favorable comments.

25,000 of the York County Commemorative half dollars were minted, and 10,000 were reserved for the residents of York County and the State of Maine. This allotment was over subscribed and additional assignments were made, which left a small number for the collectors in the United States. An attempt has been made to supply all individual collectors and the commission trusts that they have been successful.

Coins may be obtained by writing Mr. Walter P. Nichols, Treasurer, York National Bank, Saco, Maine. The cost per coin is \$1.65, insured and postpaid.

The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Commemorative Half Dollar

This coin is being issued in connection with the celebration to take place this coming November when the bridge connecting San Francisco and Oakland is officially opened. Mr. Jacques Schnier, a young sculptor of San Francisco is responsible for the design. The obverse will show a Grizzly bear, the animal totem of California. Mr. Schnier used as a model a twenty-six year old bear known as Monarch II, whose home is in the bear pit at the Golden Gate Park.

The reverse shows the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge with the historic Ferry Tower in the foreground and the East Bay Cities and hills in the background.

The bill authorizing the issue provides for 100,000 coins. They may be obtained from the Coin Division of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Celebration, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, California. The price is \$1.65 each, postpaid.

Cincinnati Musical Center, Commemorative Half Dollar



The Cincinnati coin shows the bust of Stephen Foster the composer who is so well known for such familiar ballads as Swanee River, Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground, My Old Kentucky Home and O Susannah! The reverse side of the coin shows the draped figure of a woman playing a harp, symbolic of the spirit of music. Under the bust of Stephen Foster are the words **America's Troubadour**. On the reverse is the statement **Cincinnati, The Musical Center of America**. Naturally that covers considerable territory.

The bill authorizing this issue provided that 5,000 coins be struck at each of the three mints. The issue has been over-subscribed and the commission cannot accept other orders.

Long Island Tercentenary Commemorative Half Dollar

This coin, designed by Howard Kenneth Weinman, sculptor of Forest Hills, New York, bears upon its face a composite portrait head of a rugged but kindly Dutch pioneer and a composite portrait of the Algonquin group of In-

September, 1936

dians, which inhabited Long Island when the Dutch first settled here in 1636. On the reverse side of the coin is a Dutch merchant sailing vessel of the period from about 1630 to 1640. It has been issued in connection with the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the first white settlement on Long Island.



The issue of 100,000 has been struck at the Philadelphia mint. Specimens may be obtained at the cost of \$1.00 each plus postage and insurance. Address the Long Island Tercentenary Committee, National City Bank, 181 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The Bridgeport Centennial Commemorative Half Dollar

By W. B. AURANDT

(Special to the Coin Collector's Journal)

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug.—The Commission of Fine Arts in Washington, D.C., has accepted the design of the Centennial commemorative fifty-cent piece and 25,000 coins will now be minted and it is hoped to have them ready for distribution early in September.



The coins will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the incorpora-

tion of Bridgeport as a city and the proceeds will be used towards defraying the expenses incidental to the celebration of the event.

In formulating the design for the commemorative coin, the executive committee decided to have an American eagle on one side, while on the reverse side will be a likeness of the head of Phineas Taylor Barnum, the great philanthropist. This recognition of Barnum is because of the many outstanding civic deeds he performed for the advancement of this city, which included the gift of Seaside Park to the city and the upbuilding of the East Side of Bridgeport. Also, because of the fact that Barnum was mayor of this city and during his term of office, he worked diligently for the betterment of the city he called, "HOME."

Each applicant will be limited to the purchase of not more than five coins, and each coin will be sold at \$2 net. This price includes the usual distribution charges. The market for the coins will be thoroughly protected and purchasers are assured by the Centennial committee that there will be no deviation from this price. Applications from outside this city will be cared for by Charles H. Hurliman of the First National Bank & Trust Company of Bridgeport.

Wisconsin Territorial Centennial Commemorative Half Dollar

The original design for this coin was made by Mr. David Parsons, an art student of the University of Wisconsin. The design was further developed and prepared for minting by Mr. Benjamin Hawkins, a well known sculptor of New York City.

The obverse shows the first territorial seal of the State, the reverse is occupied with the badger motif.

The issue is limited to 25,000 coins, all to be struck at one mint. Collectors desiring specimens can obtain them by writing John Callahan, State Superin-



tendent of Public Instruction, Madison, Wisconsin. The price is \$1.50 per coin, plus seven cents for postage and insurance for the first coin and two cents for each additional one ordered.

Sesqui-Centennial officials are making special efforts to have the coins in hand and ready for distribution by the middle of September. The bill provides for the issue of 20,000 coins. Specimens may be ordered from John V. Horner, Room 817, Peoples Bank Building, Lynchburg, Virginia. The cost of one coin is \$1.25, postpaid.

The Cleveland Centennial Great Lakes Exposition Commemorative Half Dollar

Miss Brenda Putman of New York City prepared the designs for this attractive issue. Moses Cleaveland, who founded the city of Cleveland one hundred years ago is featured on the obverse. The original spelling of the name Cleaveland has been observed in the accompanying legend.



The reverse shows an aeroplane view of the Great Lakes with a compass encircling the region. The city of Cleveland is indicated by the largest of the nine stars, upon which rests the tip of the compass point. The eight smaller stars represent other important cities bordering on the Great Lakes. The issue is limited to 25,000 coins all to be struck at one mint. Thomas G. Melish, treasurer of the Cleveland Centennial Commemorative Coin Association, 105 East Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is distributing the coins. The cost of one coin is \$1.65, postpaid.

The Lynchburg Sesqui-Centennial Commemorative Half Dollar

By JOHN V. HORNER

(Special to the Coin Collector's Journal)

Lynchburg, Va., August—The national committee on fine arts has approved the design submitted by Charles Keck, New York sculptor, for use on the silver half-dollars which will commemorate the city's 150th anniversary, the week of October 11th. The obverse of the coins will picture a profile of United States Senator Carter Glass, veteran Virginia statesman. The reverse will depict a figure of Liberty, whose outstretched arms convey the idea of the city's welcome to the October festival. In the background is a portion of Monument Terrace, surmounted by Lynchburg's famed and beautiful courthouse.

Notes on the Transportation Companies That Have Issued Paper Money

By H. R. STEPHENS

THE notes of early transportation companies that were illustrated in the August JOURNAL were of considerable interest. Assuming that other readers might like to know something of the issuing companies, I have prepared a few brief historical sketches.

Mississippi Central Railroad

Chartered in 1852 by States of Mississippi and Tennessee. In 1860 it ran from the Ohio River opposite Cairo to Canton, Mississippi, a distance of 342 miles. Consolidated in 1874 with New Orleans-Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. Operated from 1874 as New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad. In 1877 the latter road went into receivership and was reorganized under the name of New Orleans-Jackson and Northern Railroad. The Mississippi portion was presumably absorbed by the Illinois Central.

New London Northern Railroad Company

Incorporated 1860 in Connecticut and Massachusetts, as a result of the reorganization in 1859 of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer R.R. Co. Leased to Central Vermont R.R. Co. for 99 years from December 1, 1891. Lease assumed by Central Vermont Railway Co. and on Jan. 31, 1930 by Central Vermont Railway, Inc. This line now runs from New London, Connecticut to Brattleboro, Vermont, and is operated by the Canadian National.

New York and New Haven Railroad

This railroad ran from New Haven, Connecticut, to Williamsbridge, New York, a distance of 62.25 miles. In 1870 it was consolidated with the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company.

Trains now enter New York City over the tracks of New York and Harlem Railroad.

Grand Street and Newtown Railroad

One of the early New York transportation companies this line had six miles of track, three of which were double. It was probably absorbed by the Long Island Railroad.

Western Railroad Corporation

The Western Railroad was composed of the Western of Massachusetts, chartered Feb. 15th, 1833, and the Albany and West Stockbridge R.R. of New York, chartered May 20th, 1836. The construction of the former was begun in 1837, and the road opened from Worcester to Springfield, Oct. 1st, 1838; from Springfield to the boundary line between Massachusetts and New York, Sept. 13th, 1841. The work was begun on the Albany and West Stockbridge R.R. in 1838. The through line between Boston and Albany was opened Sept. 12th, 1842. The latter road (Albany and West Stockbridge) was leased from the beginning in perpetuity to the Western R.R. Co., and was constructed by means supplied by it.

The line of road was extended to the harbor at East Boston, through purchase, in 1866 of the Grand Junction R.R., which was opened to connect with the Boston & Worcester R.R., in 1856. The Springfield and North Eastern R.R., was purchased in July 1880 and transferred to the Western R.R. Co. Aug 1, 1880.

The Western and the Boston & Worcester, their branches, extensions and leased lines now comprise the Boston & Albany R.R. (Dec. 1867), which in turn is leased to the New York Central System.

The Small Size National Currency

By ROBERT H. LLOYD

OF ALL the series of United States Currency, the notes of the National Banks have always afforded the collector the maximum of interest in variety and local appeal. While the small size notes are not to be compared with the older series for artistic merit or variety, there is much in them that demands the attention of the serious collector.

The Series of 1929 National Currency Notes represent a continuation of one of our oldest forms of paper money. Radical changes in the method of printing did not change the fundamental character of the notes. But in the numbering of the bills consecutively in 1933 a progression started in the early twenties was completed. This first step eliminated the Treasury number, leaving the notes bearing their own Bank's number by sheets of notes, and after four years under the new series the sheet numbering was abandoned for consecutive numbering, which process had long been in use for other styles of currency.

In order to fully appreciate the Series of 1929 we must study a few of the points of difference which distinguish these notes from the older series and from the other current styles of paper money.

The first thing to attract the attention of the Numismatists was that the plates differed from those used to print the U. S. Notes, Gold Certificates and Federal Reserve Notes in many small particulars. The National Bank notes were released slightly later than the other small bills, namely July 15th, 1929. While the other styles released a few days before were all of the Series of 1928, the bank notes were the Series of 1929. More than that it was to be seen

that these notes continued to use the names of the Register of the Treasury and the Treasurer, whereas all other new notes carried the facsimile signatures of the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Treasury, which latter fact was an innovation on all except the Reserve Notes.

The frames of engraved borders of these new bank notes were reduced in size and proportions as compared to the other types of currency. This was done to make room for the imprinting of the notes with bank names, and names of bank officials, charter numbers etc. In some cases it appears that this inserting could have been done without so great a sacrifice of the design of the engraved border, for there is no doubt that the curtailment of the lathe work and figures greatly impaired the attractiveness of the notes. However, the Bureau desired the notes to be usable for large as well as brief names of the various banks and their wisdom is born out by experience. An overcrowded note would have been more difficult to read and more apt to be printed off-center.

In order to fully visualize these changes in the plates it is necessary to have the notes side by side for comparison. Description in print would be so detailed as to be tiresome reading for most readers.

As mentioned in Part I, in the April COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL the National Bank Notes were printed from stock plates in blank with the usual figures of value, lathe work and statement concerning the deposit of bonds with the Treasurer. The words "will pay to the bearer on demand . . . dollars" were directly below a blank space reserved for the bank's name.

The name of the National Bank, its location and charter number as well as the names of its Cashier and President were printed on the blank notes by means of the usual electrotype known as a "logotype." These were plates with the above features located in two vertical rows of six, so placed as to fit exactly into the spaces on the notes allocated for the insertion. A few notes have escaped detection in examination and been found with inverted logotypes. A few also are known without the logotype insertion. Stamp collectors can easily understand this by thinking of the frequent "inverted center" or the rarer "center omitted." Thus these bank notes are really bi-colors, the engraved frames being in jet black engraving ink and the inserts in glossy ink of the ordinary printing usage. Occasionally the surface printed portions were found so badly worn that identification of the notes was rendered difficult at the Treasury.

This logotype process greatly reduced the cost of printing the Bank currency, since the logotypes were more easily made for the banks than completely engraved plates could have been. If collectors will try to imagine the storage space necessary for the older method of manufacture, where some five thousand banks each had from one to three plates for fully engraved notes, some idea of the saving can be seen in this new method requiring only one logotype for each bank and a few plates for making current impressions of the notes. So while beauty and safety were sacrificed, economy and convenience were attained.

Readers will recall the mention (P. 61, June issue) of the introduction of the electro signatures on the Series of 1935 Silver Certificates. This process is probably a result of the saving found by manufacture of plates for the National Bank Notes independent of any particular bank. Hence stock plates need not be changed for each variation in Treasury officials. We may look for an exten-

sion of this idea to other notes, at least in the lower denominations. Logotypes can be changed more economically than engraved plates.

Those familiar with the older issues of Notes have marked that the seals used on the National Bank Notes differed slightly from those used on the Government Notes, at least from 1882 to 1928. It was not surprising therefore that the seal of the Series of 1929 Notes should be different from the other new notes. It is of the same design but in a smaller size. The reason for this is not clear, since Federal Reserve Bank Notes have not had this distinction.

The only principal change in the Series of 1929 National Bank Notes occurred in 1933 when the system of serial numbers was changed. Heretofore the Notes of National Bank were numbered by the sheet, that is a sheet number, the note being distinguished only by a prefix letter which denoted its position in the sheet. Hence the new series "A" denoted the top note, "B" the second note, and so on to "F" the lowest note in the sheet of six. (While printed in sheets of 12, the notes were shipped in vertical sheets of 6.) A suffix letter "A" was intended to change if any Bank ran through the series to A999999A and A1000000A whereon the suffix would have been changed to "B" for that bank.

On notes delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency on and after May 27th, 1933, the sheets of six contained notes number consecutively. The suffix letter "A" was dropped, and before the left hand number and after the right hand number was added (in different style of numeral) the charter number of the bank. This meant that the charter number was printed four times on each note—twice in heavy black ink in bold figures, and twice in light brown ink in numerals slightly smaller than the serial numbers. It was very evident also that serial numbers would now move up six times faster than

1936

THE SMALL SIZE NATIONAL BANK

\$	SERIES	REGISTER OF THE TREASURY	TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES	NO. OF PLATES USED	SEAL	DATES ISSUED	R
5	1929	E.E.JONES	W.O.WOODS	339	BROWN REDUCED SIZE	1929-1935	SECURED BY UNI WITH THE UNITED
10	1929	E.E.JONES	W.O.WOODS	260	"	1929-1935	FIRST EMISSION NUMBERED BY
20	1929	E.E.JONES	W.O.WOODS	136	"	1929-1935	SECOND EMISSION MAY 27 th , 1933,
50	1929	E.E.JONES	W.O.WOODS	47	"	1929-1935	UNCUT SHEETS THESE ARE PRIZED
100	1929	E.E.JONES	W.O.WOODS	35	"	1929-1935	"REDEEMABLE IN L AT THE UNITED STAT

National Currency Notes were printed in two processes. Frame officer's names, and charter or district numbers were surface printed

THE SMALL SIZE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

5	1929	E.E.JONES	W.O.WOODS	339	BROWN NORMAL SIZE	1933-1934	SECURED BY THE WITH THE TREASURER OF AMERICA "OR BY L
10	1929	E.E.JONES	W.O.WOODS	260	"	1933	QUOTED WORDS OTHER
20	1929	E.E.JONES	W.O.WOODS	136	"	1933	FEDERAL RESERVE ARE PRINTED
50	1929	E.E.JONES	W.O.WOODS	47	"	1933	FIRST DELIVERY LAST DELIV.
100	1929	E.E.JONES	W.O.WOODS	35	"	1933	SIGNATURES GOVERNOR,

These numbers correspond, since the printings of both types have been found, these being National Bank printings

NOTES • NATIONAL CURRENCY

— R.H. LLOYD

MARKS	SERIAL NUMBERS	CHECK LIST NUMBER 1 ST EMISSION	CHECK LIST NUMBER 2 ND EMISSION
UNITED STATES BONDS DEPOSITED REASURER OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1 ST EMISSION - SHEETS NUMBERED WITH LETTERS A.B.C.D.E.F (PREFIX) TO INDICATE POSITION OF NOTE IN SHEET. SIX DIGITS.	NB-1	NB-6
JULY 15 TH , 1929 — SHEETS OF SIX NOTES.		NB-2	NB-7
DELIVERIES ON AND AFTER JULY 15 TH , 1929 ARE NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY.	SECOND EMISSION NOTES. PREFIX LETTER "A", SIX DIGITS, NO SUFFIX LETTER	NB-3	NB-8
SIX WERE SHIPPED TO BANKS. COLLECTORS AND WIDELY HELD.	AND SERIAL NUMBERS ARE PRECEDED OR FOLLOWED BY CHARTER NUMBERs.	NB-4	NB-9
ALL MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES, REASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, TREASURY OR AT THE BANK OF ISSUE"		NB-5	NB-10

Solders, portraits, etc. are engravings in blank plates. Bank names, bank
from electros called "logotypes." Inverted logotypes are known.

NOTES • NATIONAL CURRENCY

UNITED STATES BONDS DEPOSITED OF THE UNITED STATES OF DEPOSIT OF OTHER SECURITY"	PREFIX LETTERS ARE BANK DISTRICT LETTERS - EXAMPLES - A ~ BOSTON B ~ NEW YORK, etc. etc. EIGHT DIGITS	NOT ISSUED BY RICHMOND FED. RES. BANK	RB-1
NOTES PRINTED BY THE LOGOTYPE - ENGRAVED	SUFFIX LETTERS "A"	ISSUED BY ALL 12 BANKS	RB-2
NOTES DISTRICT LETTERS ON FACE OF NOTES.		"	RB-3
NOTES ~ MARCH 1933 ~ JANUARY 1934	NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY	ISSUED BY 7 BANKS ONLY	RB-4
NOTES DEPUTY GOVERNOR AND CASHIER AND GOVERNOR		"	RB-5

NOTES WERE FROM THE SAME BLANK PLATES. BLANK NOTES WITHOUT
NOTES. SEE TEXT FOR QUANTITIES ISSUED - FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES.

heretofore. Needless to say that the vast majority of all notes of this series in hands of collectors are of the first emission—issued from 1929 to 1933, for the lateness of this change resulted in a much smaller distribution of notes, due to their retirement, and the decline in the number of Banks issuing notes.

Contrary to a rumor among collectors, no Series of 1929-A, (E. E. Jones & W. A. Julian) was printed. A sufficient number of plates and printed notes were on hand to take care of the late orders for notes in 1933 and 1934.

Due to the calling of the 2 per cent Consols of 1930 and Panama Canal Bonds of 1916-1918, and the expiration July 22, 1935, of the circulation privileges granted other United States Bonds by Act of July 22, 1932, there were no bonds eligible to secure the National Bank Notes. Hence the notes rapidly passed from circulation, some three hundred million dollars in value being retired in the first year.

The last delivery of the \$100 Bank Notes was March 6th, 1935, the last fifties on Feb. 25th, 1935. On May 14th, 1935 the last delivery of 5s and 20s was made to the Comptroller, and of May 20th the last 10s were released for that office. Two banks did receive notes on bond adjustments after that date, but for all practical purposes the National Bank Notes became obsolete on May 20th, 1935. They are now rapidly disappearing from circulation, only the larger denominations being found from day to day.

As of Dec. 31st, 1934 only 4,589 Banks were issuing the Series of 1929. In general it may be said that the Series of 1929 was issued by a smaller number of banks than the older series. Hence the variety of Bank names on the new series is much less than those of the older issues. We may safely say that collectors will prize their notes of the 1929 issue as highly as the others, unartistic though they may be. Only time and the auction catalogue will tell us of their distribution.

Thus ends one of our most historic types of paper money, and one which has played an important role in our Financial Record. One cannot help speculating on this change, since it marks the last vestige of decentralized control over the money system. And the experience of all the Centuries is that the soundest circulating medium is that least subject to manipulation by a central authority.

It is 79 years since the last large copper cent was coined at the Philadelphia mint. Yet the United States mint report of 1934 states that there are 117,976,067 large copper cents outstanding.

A five dollar bill can be changed 2,305,009,213,693,951 different ways.

There is more copper in a nickel five-cent piece than there is in a cent.

In 1546 a copper coin was struck to commemorate the splendid service to humanity given by Conrad Broyhan, a Hannoverian brewer.

In 1934 the United States mints coined Lincoln head cents at the rate of 470 each minute of the year.

Since 1919, 33 countries have lowered the silver content of their coins.

Fifty-seven countries use the decimal coinage system.

Gold Coins of Central America

By WAYTE RAYMOND

COSTA RICA

As a Central American State



Obverse—REPUBLICA DEL CENTRO DE AMERICA. Radiant sun over five mountain peak within a circle, date below.

Reverse—LIBRE CRESCA FECUNDO. A ceiba tree dividing value 8.E. (or 4.E., 2.E., 1.E.). Mint-master's initials. Legend abbreviated on half scudo.

8 Scudos	4 Scudos	2 Scudos	1 Scudo	1/2 Scudo
			1825	1825
1828	1828	1828		1826
1833			1833	1828
	1835	1835		
1837	1837		1841	1841
			1842	
		1843		
			1844	
			1845	
			1846	1846
				1847
			1848	1848
1849			1849	1849
1850		1850		

Revolutionary Coinage



Scudo 1842.

Obverse—EST. D'COSTA RICA. Within circle, a radiant six-pointed star over palm and laurel branches.

Reverse—21 Q. Ceiba tree dividing 1-E, date below preceded by M.M.

There are several crude revolutionary pieces known dated 1825, but the authenticity of some of them is questioned.

Republica de Costa Rica



Obverse—REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA. National arms within laurel wreath, date below.

Reverse—AMERICA CENTRAL. Indian woman, with feather apron, resting arm on column. Value $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (or 2E, 1E, $\frac{1}{2}$ E) 21 QS. J.B. below.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Onza	2 Scudos	1 Scudo	$\frac{1}{2}$ Scudo
1850	1850	1850	1850
		1851	1851
		1853	
	1854		1854
	1855	1855	1855
	1858		
			1864

The onza is only known as a silver pattern.

Obverse—REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA. National arms within laurel wreath, date below.

Reverse—AMERICA CENTRAL. Value in wreath—DIEZ, CINCO, DOS or UN PESO. 21Q—G.W.

10 Pesos	5 Pesos	2 Pesos	1 Peso
			1864
		1866	1866
	1867	1867	
		1868	
	1869		
1870			1871
1872	1873		
	1875		
1876			

September, 1936



Obverse—REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA. National arms within laurel wreath, date below.

Reverse—PESO 32.258 (or 8.064) * LEI. 0.900, 20 (or 5) PESOS in wreath, G.W. below.

20 Pesos

1873

5 Pesos

1873

1874

1875

All rare.



Obverse—REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA. National arms, date below.

Reverse—AMERICA CENTRAL. Bust of Columbus, VIENTE, DIEZ, CINCO or DOS COLONES.

Dates—1897 to 1900.

Domestic Coinage Executed, by Mints, During the Month of July, 1936

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half Dollars—regular	\$ 550,153.00	\$ 160,000.00	\$
Half Dollars—commemorative:			
Cincinnati Musical Center	2,502.50	2,503.00	2,502.50
Cleveland Centennial	12,507.50		
Wisconsin Centennial	12,507.50		
Quarter Dollars	967,175.50		
Dimes	1,450,060.40		112,000.00
MINOR			
Five-Cent Nickels	841,630.00	35,000.00	236,000.00
One-Cent Bronze	166,669.00		

LIST OF COINS FOR SALE

Every piece is guaranteed genuine.

In many instances we have only one specimen of the coins or notes in this list and cannot guarantee to supply others at the same price.

Terms: Net cash in advance. Please make all remittances payable to Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Orders for less than \$5.00 must add postage and registration. Any items found unsatisfactory may be returned within three days.

In order to save space the following abbreviations are sometimes used—G. = Good; V. G. = Very good; F. = Fine; V. F. = Very fine; E. F. = Extremely fine; Unc. = Uncirculated.

Address all orders or inquiries to

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.

Coin Department

1 West 47th Street

New York, N. Y.

SILVER MINT MARKS

The enormous demand for this series during recent months has about cleaned out our stock. We offer the following from a collection recently purchased. In most instances we have only one specimen. Prices are based on the new 1937 Standard Catalogue of U. S. Coins and Currency.

SILVER DOLLARS					
New Orleans Mint					
1846	Extremely fine	\$4.00	1879	Uncirculated	4.00
1850	Very fine ..	3.00	1881	Extremely fine ..	3.00
1859	Uncirculated	2.50	1883	Uncirculated ..	5.00
1860	Very fine ..	1.50	1890	Uncirculated ..	5.00
1880	Very fine ..	3.00	1895	Proof ..	10.00
1884	Uncirculated	5.00	1896	Uncirculated ..	5.00
1886	Uncirculated	5.00	1897	Uncirculated ..	4.00
1887	Very fine ..	3.00	1898	Uncirculated ..	4.00
1890	Uncirculated	5.00	1899	Uncirculated ..	4.00
1891	Uncirculated	5.00	1900	Uncirculated ..	5.00
1894	Uncirculated	5.00	1903	Uncirculated ..	7.50
1895	Uncirculated	7.50	1904	Uncirculated ..	7.50
1896	Uncirculated	6.00	1922	Uncirculated ..	3.00
1897	Uncirculated ..	5.00	1923	Uncirculated ..	3.00
1898	Uncirculated ..	5.00	1924	Uncirculated ..	4.00
1899	Uncirculated ..	5.00	1925	Uncirculated ..	4.00
1900	Uncirculated ..	5.00	1926	Uncirculated ..	4.00
1901	Uncirculated ..	5.00	1927	Uncirculated ..	4.00
1902	Uncirculated ..	7.50	1935	Uncirculated ..	2.00
1903	Very good ..	15.00	Carson City Mint		
1904	Uncirculated ..	6.00	1870	Uncirculated ..	20.00
San Francisco Mint			1871	Extremely fine ..	30.00
1859	Extremely fine ..	7.50	1873	Very fine ..	20.00
1872	Extremely fine ..	17.50	1881	Uncirculated ..	12.50
1873	Uncirculated ..	4.00	1882	Uncirculated ..	4.00
			1884	Uncirculated ..	15.00
			1890	Extremely fine ..	3.50
			1893	Proof ..	15.00

Denver Mint						
1921	Old type. Unc.	2.00	1862	Small S. V. fine	..	6.00
1926	Uncirculated	3.50	1863	Very fine	..	4.00
1934	Uncirculated	2.00	1864	Very fine	..	4.00
TRADE DOLLARS			1865	Very fine	..	4.00
1874	S Very fine	2.50	1866	With motto. Very fine	..	7.50
1875	S Uncirculated	5.00	1867	Very fine	..	3.50
1876	S Uncirculated	3.00	1868	Very fine	..	3.50
1877	S Uncirculated	2.50	1871	Very fine	..	5.00
1878	S Uncirculated	2.00	1872	Extremely fine	..	6.00
1873	CC Very fine	3.50	1875	Uncirculated	..	3.50
1874	CC Very fine	3.50	1876	Uncirculated	..	2.50
1876	CC Uncirculated	7.50	1877	Uncirculated	..	2.00
1877	CC Very fine	6.00	1893	Uncirculated	..	4.00
HALF DOLLARS			1894	Uncirculated	..	4.00
New Orleans Mint			1895	Uncirculated	..	4.00
1839	Uncirculated	7.50	1898	Uncirculated	..	4.00
1839	Very fine	3.50	1899	Uncirculated	..	4.00
1840	Very fine	2.00	1900	Very fine	..	2.00
1841	Extremely fine	2.75	1903	Very fine	..	2.50
1842	Large date. V. fine	2.00	1905	Uncirculated	..	4.00
1843	Extremely fine	2.25	1906	Uncirculated	..	4.00
1844	Very fine	2.00	1907	Uncirculated	..	4.00
1845	Very fine	2.00	1908	Uncirculated	..	4.00
1847	Extremely fine	2.75	1909	Uncirculated	..	4.00
1849	Extremely fine	4.00	1910	Very fine	..	2.00
1850	Extremely fine	2.25	1912	Very fine	..	2.00
1852	Fine	4.00	1917	S on reverse. Unc.	..	3.00
1853	Arrows. Very fine	3.50	1918	Uncirculated	..	3.00
1854	Very fine	1.00	1920	Very fine	..	2.00
1855	Extremely fine	1.25	1921	Uncirculated	..	3.00
1856	Very fine	2.00	1927	Uncirculated	..	2.50
1856	Date re-engraved. Unc.	3.50	1928	Uncirculated	..	2.00
1858	Extremely fine	1.75	1929	Uncirculated	..	2.00
1859	Extremely fine	1.75	1934	Uncirculated	..	1.50
1860	Extremely fine	1.75	1935	Uncirculated	..	1.00
1861	Very fine	1.50	Carson City Mint			
1892	Uncirculated	4.00	1870	Very good	..	5.00
1893	Uncirculated	4.00	1871	Very good	..	5.00
1894	Uncirculated	4.00	1872	Very fine	..	22.50
1895	Uncirculated	4.00	1876	Very fine	..	3.00
1897	Uncirculated	4.00	1877	Uncirculated	..	5.00
1898	Uncirculated	4.00	Denver Mint			
1899	Uncirculated	4.00	1906	Uncirculated	..	3.50
1902	Uncirculated	4.00	1907	Uncirculated	..	3.50
1903	Uncirculated	4.00	1908	Uncirculated	..	3.50
1904	Uncirculated	4.00	1912	Uncirculated	..	3.50
1905	Uncirculated	4.00	1913	Uncirculated	..	3.50
1906	Uncirculated	4.00	1915	Uncirculated	..	3.50
1907	Uncirculated	4.00	1916	Uncirculated	..	3.00
1908	Uncirculated	5.00	1917	D on obverse. Unc.	..	7.50
1909	Uncirculated	5.00	1917	D on reverse. Unc.	..	3.00
San Francisco Mint			1918	Uncirculated	..	3.00
1861	Very fine	6.00	1921	Uncirculated	..	2.25
1862	Large S. V. fine	6.00	1929	Uncirculated	..	2.00
			1934	Uncirculated	..	1.50
			1935	Uncirculated	..	1.00

COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Prices Revised to September, 1936

The great demand for United States Commemorative Coins has made it impossible for us to maintain the prices quoted in the Standard Catalogue or Price List. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to publish a monthly list in the Coin Collector's Journal of our current prices; also our offers for such coins as are needed for our stock. We have adopted the terms of "Bid" and "Asked" as a convenient mode of expression. Prices are subject to change without notice. Postage extra in all cases. We will pay the "Bid" price for any reasonable number of coins sent us. Collectors having large amounts of any Commemorative Coin should write stating quantity before sending. All quotations are for uncirculated coins.

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
1. 1892 Half Dollar. Columbus.....	1.50		33a. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone D	3.00	5.00
2. 1893 Half Dollar. Columbus.....	1.00		33b. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone S	3.00	5.00
3. 1893 Quarter Dol. Isabella.....	2.00	3.00	34. 1935 Half Dollar. Connecticut	3.50	5.00
4. 1900 Dollar. Lafayette.....	3.00	5.00	35. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas	2.50	
5. 1915 Half Dol. Pan. Pacific.....	13.50	20.00	35a. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas D	3.25	5.00
6. 1918 Half Dollar. Lincoln	1.50		35b. 1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas S	3.25	5.00
7. 1920 Half Dollar. Maine.....	3.00	5.00	36. 1935 Half Dollar. Hudson.....	6.00	8.50
8. 1920 Half Dollar. Pilgrim	1.75		37. 1935 Half Dollar. San Diego.....	2.00	
9. 1921 Half Dollar. Pilgrim	4.00	6.50	38. 1935 Half Dollar. Spanish Trail	4.50	7.00
10. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri	15.00	25.00	39. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone.		
11. 1921 Half Dollar. Missouri.2*4	15.00	25.00	With small 1934 date.....	2.00	3.00
12. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama.....	4.00	7.00	40. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas.....		
13. 1921 Half Dollar. Alabama.2x2	12.00	17.50	40a. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas D.....		
14. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant	3.00		40b. 1935 Half Dollar. Texas S.....		
15. 1922 Half Dollar. Grant*	35.00	60.00	Sold only in sets of three.....	5.50	9.00
16. 1923 Half Dollar. Monroe.....	2.00		41. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas.....		
17. 1924 Half Dollar. Huguenot	1.75	3.00	41a. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas D		
18. 1925 Half Dollar. Lexington.....	1.25	2.00	41b. 1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas S		
19. 1925 Half Dollar. Stone Mt.....	1.00		Sold only in sets of three.....	4.00	7.50
20. 1925 Half Dollar. California....	1.50	2.50	42. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island		
21. 1925 Half Dollar. Vancouver ..	6.50	10.00	42a. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Is. D		
22. 1926 Half Dollar. Sesqui.....	1.75		42b. 1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Is. S		
23. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon	2.00		Sold only in sets of three	5.50	9.00
24. 1926 Half Dollar. Oregon S	2.00		43. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone		2.00
25. 1927 Half Dollar. Vermont	2.00	3.00	43a. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone D.....		
26. 1928 Half Dollar. Hawaii	9.00	13.50	43b. 1936 Half Dollar. Boone S.....		
27. 1928 Half Dollar. Oregon	2.50	4.00	Sold by the pair only	6.00	10.00
28. 1933 Half Dollar. Oregon	6.00	8.50	44. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas.....		
29. 1934 Half Dollar. Oregon	2.50	4.00	44a. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas D.....		
30. 1934 Half Dollar. Maryland	2.00		44b. 1936 Half Dollar. Texas S.....		
31. 1934 Half Dollar. Texas	1.50		Sold only in sets of three	7.50	
32. 1934 Half Dollar. Boone	2.50	3.50	45. 1936 Half Dollar. Oregon S	5.00	8.50
33. 1935 Half Dollar. Boone	3.00				

SILVER COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

1925 Norse Centennial	1.50	1935 Pony Express Jubilee. Nickel-	
1935 Pony Express. Coin silver	2.50	Silver25

GOLD COMMEMORATIVE COINS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
1903 Dollar. Jefferson	4.75	7.00	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Round.....	200.00	300.00
1903 Dollar. McKinley	4.75	7.00	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Octag....	165.00	250.00
1904 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	10.00	15.00	1916 Dollar. McKinley	3.50	5.50
1905 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	8.00	12.50	1917 Dollar. McKinley	6.50	10.00
1915 2½ Dol. Pan. Pacific	12.00	17.50	1922 Dollar. Grant	8.00	12.00
1915 Dollar. Pan. Pacific	4.00	6.00	1922 Dollar. Grant. Star	5.50	8.00
			1926 2½ Dollar. Sesqui	5.00	7.50

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By JEAN CAMMANN

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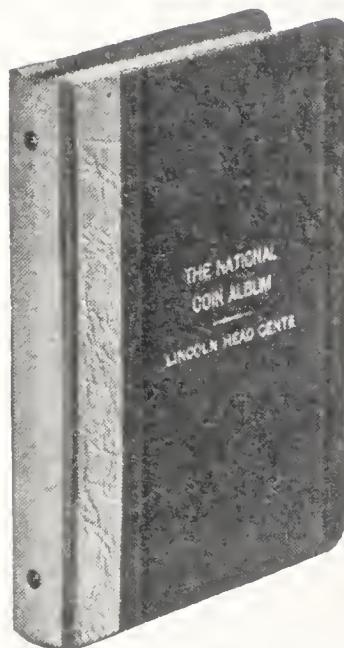
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